

WHAT A Y. M. C. A. MAN IN FRANCE DOES IN A DAY

By Reginald Wright Kauffman, Author of "Jim," "The House of Bondage," Etc.

Somewhere in France, October, 1917, The American Camp.

Do you want to be a Y. M. C. A. worker at the American camp?

Cast your eye over the duties of the average hut secretary and decide for yourself.

You must sleep where you can; eat when there's a chance, and overlook the daily bath. If you are lucky enough to have a bed you will be glad enough to make it yourself.

And if you can find needle and thread you won't stop to look for somebody else to mend your clothes. You must be able to handle a drunk with tact, and meet a bully with the first blow. You must be interruption-proof.

I've seen a lecturer at the British front continue his talk under a shower of air-bombs—and noise-proof—the other day an English Y. M. C. A. woman worker was killed at the counter of her canteen in a communication trench, but her assistant continued selling lemonade.

You must be a Jack-of-all-trades. The hut secretary down here is storekeeper, stenographer, club manager, house steward, head waiter, school teacher, impresario, athletic promoter, boxing referee, father confessor, peace-maker, town crier, preacher, good mixer and dead game sport. Why, he can even umpire at baseball and retain his popularity!

The average worker follows this routine: He wakes at 6 a. m., lights an oil stove, and puts some coffee to boil. Then at 6:30 he drinks his coffee and chews a bit of bread—that is his breakfast. Then from 6:45 until 11 he is cleaning up his hut—you will remember that each hut is used by 1,500 soldiers a day, and you will realize that the man who can clean it in four and a half hours is going some.

At 11 the worker opens the canteen and sells there so long as customers appear, and then, if they slack up a bit, he may get a chance to drink another cup of coffee and make himself a sandwich to be eaten between sales.

About 1 o'clock business lightens, but then the "personal contact" begins. You have promised to advise Smith about his private conduct; Jones wants you to send some money home for him; Robinson would like to know if it's true they go into the trenches to-morrow; Thompson has a confession to make, and Jackson asks if Boston has won or whether you've heard the Harvard-Yale score—and if you haven't, won't you please find out for him?

That goes on until 4. Then—perhaps, just as you are in the midst of writing to A's girl in Philadelphia to tell her that her sweetheart deserves to have her make it up with him, or as you are beginning a letter to B's parents in Chicago, who haven't seen him since he ran away from home—then, I say, the men come in from drill, and the canteen begins to make sales like a department store in the Christmas rush.

Here is where you are doing two things at once—and sometimes more. You have to run outside every little while to see that the athletic program (often a complicated affair) is working smoothly, and you have to come right back and sell stuff at the canteen; and if the athletics stop at sundown, be sure that the work goes on till 7:30 or 8. As often as not there is no time for supper, because you must arrange, perhaps even rehearse, the evening's entertainment, and you've no sooner arranged it than you must seat the incoming audience, introduce the performers, keep things lively, and, if there is a lack of talent, do a turn or two yourself.

The show is over at 9:30—but not the worker of the worker. Before he can tumble between his blankets on a cold cot in the hut he has to balance his books and take account of stock.

In other words, the Y. M. C. A. worker is doing at least a 17- and often a 19-hour day.

In the accepted sense of the word "salary" almost nobody is "on" it. Nearly the whole lot are working for what is called "expenses," which is a sum which doesn't quite pay board in a country where eggs cost nine cents apiece. Sugar cards are going to be suspended throughout France for the month of December, and there is about as much use of a worker trying to live at the ten-room village inn—taxed by the demands of ready-money soldiers—as there was in Lazarus trying to encroach upon the menu of Dives.

It's a life that rather wears on one.

How'd you like the job?

CHelsea. Will be at the home of Mrs. Eunice Lewis, Chelsea, Thursday and Friday, Nov. 22 and 23 with dresses, silk and serge, waists, silk and cotton, corsets and underwear. Children's hats and ladies' millinery. Mrs. Shepard Co., Inc.

A LETTER FROM THE MONASTERY OF THE DOMINICAN SISTERS IN DETROIT

Give Grateful Praise to Father John's Medicine

Say They "Find It Most Useful for Colds and A Wonderful Strength Builder"

"We have used Father John's Medicine for colds and coughs and we are certainly willing to advertise its value. The medicine is most useful for colds, restoring lost strength; in a word, a wonderful strength builder. Gratefully (signed), Dominican Sisters, Oakland avenue, Detroit, Michigan."

This letter, recently received from the monastery of the Blessed Sacrament in Detroit, is another evidence of the value of Father John's Medicine for colds and body building.

Father John's Medicine is in use and recommended by various institutions, homes and hospitals throughout the country. Its value has been proved by more than sixty years of success. It is

a doctor's prescription and is guaranteed free from alcohol or dangerous drugs in any form. Because of the fact that it is safe for children as well as older people, Father John's Medicine is used in thousands of homes by careful mothers who have found from experience that it keeps the children well, relieves colds and coughs promptly and builds new strength.—Adv.

NASTY MEDICINES BAD FOR CHILDREN

It is not often a child requires medicine of any kind. If the bowels are regular and promptly disposed of undigested matter discarded by the stomach, the general health is very apt to be excellent. In any case, pills, powders, and nauseating or unpalatable compounds, should never be given to children. Any therapeutic virtue such remedies may possess is largely nullified by the young-ster's aversion to them.

For most children a mild laxative, administered occasionally, is all that is needed to assure normal regularity and good health. Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is a pleasant-tasting combination of simple laxative herbs with pepsin, free from opiate or narcotic drugs, and acts gently yet effectively on children like it and take it readily, so that it is the ideal remedy for the family medicine chest. It is sold in drug stores for fifty cents a bottle. A trial bottle, free of charge, can be obtained by writing to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 459 Washington St., Mount-Carlo, Illinois.

I know a secretary, lately a popular divine back home, who has two assistants under him and runs two huts. Between these—they are five miles apart—he has to ply in a motor car (so-called) that he must drive himself. Whenever he strikes a stretch of straight road he goes to sleep over the steering-wheel; he wakes up automatically at the familiar corners. Fortunately France is famous for the straightness of her highways.

"I haven't seen a bath for two weeks," said one worker.

"I've slept in my clothes for a month," said another.

"My feet are so blistered," a third one told me, "that when I take off my socks I peel off the skin with them."

They joked about it, but it is no joking matter. Soldiers, when not on the firing line, are not overworked, and soldiers are not kept continuously on the firing line. One of the few criticisms that I have to make against the Y. M. C. A. is its too fully developed New-England conscience in the matter of expenditure for workers; another is in regard to its failure to systematize their time schedule. If it must have money to remedy these things, then all that I may say is that the money is badly needed.

Not that there are any distinctions. All suffer alike. A short time since Bishop Luther B. Wilson, the Methodist divine of New York, suddenly telegraphed that he would spend the night at one of the many Y. M. C. A. centers. There was not a bed unoccupied, but every worker in the neighborhood offered his own. A selection was made at last—it wasn't much of a bed, but it was the best to be had—and all was prepared. Just as the bishop's train steamed into the station the reception committee, itself so long inured to local conditions as to be generally unimpressed by them, remembered something.

"Great Scott!" shouted the chairman, "we forgot to get some powder to get the fleas out of the bishop's bed!"

What the Y. M. C. A. lacks down here, and what its money raising campaign if successful may supply it with, is not only more huts, more supplies and more entertainers, though these requirements are sore enough; it needs also competent district executives—helpers that speak French; broad-minded, kindly, middle-aged women that can play ragtime and talk over the counter to the men, and admire their sweethearts' pictures, and remind them of home. It needs more workers—more and more workers.

But there is no use coming unless you have a specialty and are willing to rough it; there is room for a legion, and yet for only the best. What is needed is only the hardest, the most self-sacrificing. The life wears you out. I know one woman that slaved on in a hospital for two years, almost perpetually under fire, with the Belgian and French armies, and came out of that the better for it; she had a month's rest, which she didn't need, and tried this place: after three weeks of it she is on the verge of a nervous breakdown. I know an athlete and big game hunter that went into training for his task here in two months he was in the hospital.

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AMUSEMENT NOTES

"Good Gracious Annabelle" at Barre Opera House Monday, Nov. 26.

With mystery permeating the play in a manner that lends an atmosphere of drama, "Good Gracious Annabelle," which will be the attraction at the Barre opera house Monday night, Nov. 26, Clara Kummer, its author, has succeeded in writing a comedy with a novelty twist that has brought flattering notices from the best known critics in the United States.

The play enjoyed a year's run in New York, six months in Chicago and three months in Boston.

The piece carries a very large cast of players with a preponderance of girls, who, gownned in the latest creation, lend a feminine atmosphere that is pleasing to the eye.

"Good Gracious Annabelle" is one of the most pretentious comedy offerings on tour this season, necessitating two special cars to transport the three big sets of scenery, which were done under the personal supervision of that famous scenic artist, Robert E. Jones.

"Good Gracious Annabelle" may be relied upon to furnish a most pleasing evening for it takes one to the land of making-believe, where one forgets the world heart-breaking pace of every day existence. The entire original company and production used in New York and Boston will be shown here. Seat sale opens Thursday evening at the Red Cross Drug store.—adv.

RANDOLPH

The regular meeting of Col. Israel Converse, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held at the home of the regent, Mrs. Lemuel Richmond, on Saturday afternoon. The program was taken up, which consisted of a paper by Mrs. A. C. Wells, "Vermont's Early Settlers and Life in the Wilderness." At the close of this selection from the victrola were given and Mrs. George Temple, gave another paper on "The New Hampshire Grants." Other selections from the victrola followed, closing with "The Star Spangled Banner" and a social hour commenced, when the hostess served refreshments.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Callahan, who have been in Massachusetts for several days, returned and are packing up their household goods preparatory to moving to New Bedford, Mass., where Mr. Callahan has secured business. It is expected that Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Donahue will take the house they vacated.

Miss Desier Monilton, the librarian at the Kimball Public Library, has gone to Boston for a few days' stay.

Miss Mabel Hamilton has returned from a ten days' visit in Essex Junction and Montpelier and is at the home of her parents here for an indefinite stay.

Mrs. Eugene Reynolds of Williams-town, for several days the guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Ketchum, has returned to her home.

Dr. L. H. Hannabach came from Fort Ethan Allen Saturday for a short stay with friends in town.

Rev. C. W. Downs, the Y. M. C. A.'s greatest orator, spoke at the Bethany parish house on Saturday afternoon, taking for his topic, "Reasons for the War." A small audience was present, there having been little time for the notice.

Harry Calkins, who for several years has lived in town, moved Sunday from the McIntyre block to Rochester, where he is to reside for the present.

BRADFORD

Miss Katherine Edwards was a recent guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Norcross.

Col. H. T. Johnson was a visitor in Montpelier Monday, returning home Tuesday morning.

Rev. William Shaw, superintendent of the St. Johnsbury district of the Vermont conference, spoke in the Methodist church Sunday evening in the interest of the retired preachers.

The grange held a sale and box supper in their hall Monday evening, Nov. 12. A fine program was pleasingly rendered. The sales were not as large as at some times. Many boxes were on sale, but the bidders were scarce. Those present report a good social time.

A game of basketball was played at town hall Wednesday evening between the local team and Piermont. The game resulted in a score of 28 to 13 in favor of Piermont.

WAITSFIELD

Miss Doris Moriarty was home from Waterbury Thursday.

James Moriarty is home on a five days' furlough.

Coming, Friday evening, at 8 o'clock, at the M. E. church, a reception lecture on the great world in war. Proceeds to be given to the local Red Cross.

The cottage cheese demonstration Friday evening at the high school, given by Mr. Briggold of the United States department of agriculture, was attended by about 350. Cottage cheese was shown to equal in food value that of beefsteak. It was also shown that it should be made of skim milk, as the fat is wasted when whole milk is used. Sweet milk, with junket tablet, was also demonstrated as one way of making cottage cheese.

The Y. M. C. A. red triangle fund in town the past week has reached about \$200.

Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Douglass of Brandon spent the week end at Mrs. Z. H. McAllister's.

The organized Bible classes of the Sunday school are selling lead pencils in order to purchase a flag for the church.

The progressive yarn parties for the Red Cross are being held in town and it is hoped every woman will do her part.

Chicken-pie, macaroni, rolls, cake, pie, tea and coffee. Where? At the cafeteria supper, Baptist church, Tuesday, Nov. 20, from 5 to 7 o'clock.—adv.

DELICATE GIRLS IN Business or School

who have thin or insufficient blood or are physically frail will find

SCOTT'S EMULSION

a rich blood-food and strengthening tonic. It is so helpful for delicate girls it should be a part of their regular diet.

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KEEP THE FARMER WELL

Because There Is Great Need of Products of His Labor.

It has been stated that the supreme need of the nation during the coming months is an abundance of foodstuffs. The truth of this statement is being more and more brought home to every citizen as the days go by, the constantly increasing prices of food materials constituting reliable evidence that the situation is becoming acute. One reason for this is the scarcity of labor in our rich agricultural sections, a condition which cannot be altogether relieved. Another reason, and one which is frequently overlooked, is the lack of efficiency in the present-day worker, particularly when due to disease. It is estimated that four per cent. of the population of certain sections suffer from malaria, a disease which lessens production and results in serious economic loss.

"Keep the farmer well" should be a fitting slogan of the present day. There never was a time when education was in such need of stimulation and when able-bodied men and women were in such demand. Every case of malaria, typhoid fever or other efficiency reducing disease among the productive population means that the output of food is appreciably reduced and that the shortage is measurably increased. A large part of the lands in the rich sections of the South, and to a less extent in the North as well, is to-day partially or wholly unproductive on account of being overrun with malaria, with a consequent loss of millions of dollars. It is entirely feasible to reclaim these lands and thus increase the nation's output. In certain areas the working ability of the population has been so affected by this disease that not only is there a shortage of growing crops, but also of lumber, cotton and other manufactured goods. The moving of agricultural and manufacturing hands into these districts would not materially improve the situation, as the newcomers would suffer a loss of efficiency fully as great as that of the older residents. However, if co-ordinated, intelligent and well-directed effort is instituted, this serious economic handicap under which we are laboring can be easily overcome. Already examples of individual accomplishment along this line are plentiful.

At Crossett, Ark., a town of 2,000 people, the United States public health service working in co-operation with the international health board, in one season reduced the incidence of malaria by over 80 per cent. The cost of the work was \$123 per person, less than what one would have paid for a single visit of a physician, this, too, in one of the worst malarious districts of the country. At Lake Village, Ark., the annual financial losses sustained by people protected against malaria averaged but 23 cents per family, as reckoned from money expended for physicians and medicine and absence from work on account of sickness. In the same town the neighbors of these citizens who employed no control measures against the disease sustained an annual loss of \$11.92 per family, to say nothing of the economic loss resulting from decreased efficiency. The state of Mississippi has also inaugurated active steps which will lead to an increased output from each farm and other efforts along similar lines are being made.

If this same active interest in malarial control can be extended generally, this disease, which has been a severe handicap to the development of certain regions, can be checked and bumper crops produced. Tremendous opportunities in this regard are open to federations of women's clubs, chambers of commerce, civic leagues and farmers' organizations, and all such effort will be repaid a hundred fold. The principles governing malarial eradication are inexpensive, easy of application, and easily understood by any citizen of average intelligence. So important does the government consider this work, particularly in view of the necessity of cultivating every foot of ground during the coming year, that steps have been taken to have the public health service prepare and distribute directions as to how it may be accomplished. Any farmer who is even remotely interested in the problem can write to the government and obtain this information free of charge.

Testing the Red Cross.

A woman tells her personal experience in joining the Red Cross, and her impressions of it as an organization in the November issue of Good Housekeeping as follows:

I presented myself at local headquarters and joined the Red Cross.

"And now what can I do?" I asked. "Sit right down here and make four-by-four compresses," said someone in a nurse's cap. "This woman will show you how."

I was hurried into a white apron and cap—the women's bureau at Washington requires them as a detail of their standardization of workrooms. There is nothing spectacular about making compresses. It is fussy, rather nervous work and even the delight of seeing them pile up in a mound of neat little squares falls after two hours. But the large room was filled with women who were doing this work.

As soon as I had made five, a white-capped girl came to get them. "We are packing and shipping them as fast as they are made," she explained. "We have had a hurry call for them by cable from France."

"How are they used?" I asked. "They are the first dressing on a wound."

I looked down at my small pile of five, and my eyes suddenly blurred. Those little white squares brought all the agony and heartbreak of this war very near. I am not a nurse and cannot go to France. But they will go for me, small symbols, made with my own hands, of pity for those who lie with wounded bodies perhaps very far from home.

The Red Cross is nothing more nor less than a colossal experiment in humaneness.

DOCTOR GAVE THIS RUN-DOWN WOMAN VINOL

And She Got Well—Her Nervousness Disappeared

Flint, Mich.—"I keep house for my family of six and got into a generally run-down condition. I was weak, nervous and could not sleep, and had headache a good deal of the time. My doctor prescribed Vinol, and it made me well and strong. I am a good deal less nervous and sleep nights."

"I am a good deal less nervous and sleep nights," said Mrs. Smith, 1213 W. 4th avenue, Flint, Mich.

We sell Vinol on a positive guarantee to make nervous, weak, run-down women well and strong or return their money. Try it anyway.

Red Cross Pharmacy, Floyd G. Russell, Prop., and at the best drug store in every town and city.—Adv.

ANDES

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The same oven for Coal or Gas or both at the same time. Only change necessary in changing from one fuel to the other, is to open or close a damper. NO LOOSE OVEN PLATES TO REMOVE OR REPLACE.

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business of fighting, there sweep over every one of us great waves of pity and sympathy for all suffering and a tremendous desire to lessen it. But the test of kindness. Paradoxically enough, at the same time that we are plunged into the work in three minutes.

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TO-DAY

FANNIE WARD in

"HER STRANGE WEDDING"

and KERENSKY, the Man of the Hour in Russia, in

"THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION"

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20

CARLYLE BLACKWELL and MADGE EVANS, the Child Actress, in

"THE BURGLAR"

From the play by ANTHONY THOMAS. Famous and successful as a play, this production is even better entertainment as a screen production. Mr. William A. Brady calls this the best theatrical feature ever produced. Also a Motion Picture and the best Mock Remont Komatze Comedy shown for some time. "HER NATURE DANCE" in two acts.

PRICES: MATINEE—Adults, Balcony 50c, Orchestra 10c; Children under 14 Years, 5c. EVENING—Balcony 10c. All Orchestra Seats 15c.

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We have lots of Boys' Suits, \$6.50 up to \$8.75, now at \$4.98. Take your choice.

\$3.00 Suits to close out at... \$1.59

\$3.50 up to \$5.25 Suits to close out at... 2.98

We have only two weeks to stay in our store, so come early and purchase what you need.

We have lots of other goods to close out at very low prices.

HATS

We have lots of Soft and Hard Hats that were \$2.00 to \$3.00, now at \$1.79.

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